

ROBERTS' LIFE TO THE FRONT AGAINST THE MORMON INVASION.

Carrie Brucher, an Actress, and Theodore Alcan, Killed by Gas. The Clergy Stirred Deeply by the Address of Dr. McMillan Before the Congregational Club.

THE WOMAN DIED FIRST.

She Lay in a Pool of Blood, but There Was No Wound on Her Body.

LAST SEEN ALIVE ON MONDAY.

Then She Had Complained to the Hotel Keeper that Her Husband Was Staying Out Late at Nights.

The dead bodies of Theodore Alcan, a Western Union telegraph operator, and his wife, Carrie Brucher, a variety actress, were found last night in their room on the second floor of the Owen Roe Hotel, at No. 679 Third avenue. The police suspect murder and suicide.

The discovery was made at 7:20 o'clock by Thomas E. Flannery, proprietor of the hotel. He smelled gas escaping and broke in the room door. The woman was found on the bed, the man on the floor in one corner of the room near a window.

Dr. D. J. McDonald, of No. 137 East Forty-third street, was called in. He declared that the woman had been dead from six to eight hours, and the man an hour or two less.

Acting Captain Lantry, of the East Fifty-first street station, took charge of the case. The bodies were left in the room last night awaiting the arrival of the coroner.

A policeman stood guard outside the door of the room. That was the only visible sign that a tragedy had occurred in the house. Down stairs in the saloon there was the usual glare of colored lights, the usual crowd of men and women, and the piano organ with cymbal and drum attachments ground out dance music and music hall ditties.

The motive for the double tragedy is unknown. Proprietor Flannery told a Journal reporter last night that the wife had complained to him on Monday of her husband's absence from home during the past few days. She said he was getting into the habit of staying away and playing pinocle.

Beyond this no one knows of any quarrel between Alcan and his wife. They had lived at the hotel since June last. They were known there as quiet, well-behaved roomers. Alcan worked at the main office of the Western Union, and his wife at some variety theatre.

Thomas E. Flannery made this statement to the Journal: "I went upstairs in my hotel in the morning to wake the porter. It was about noon. I smelt gas on the second floor. When I entered the porter's room I noticed his gas jet turned on slightly, and I thought it was from that."

"I went away uptown to dinner. When I came back at 7 o'clock I again went upstairs and smelt gas stronger than ever. I traced to room No. 2, occupied by the Alcans."

"I entered their room through the adjoining one, No. 3, occupied by another lodger named Wilson. I found four burners turned on. The woman on the bed in one corner, near a window. Both were dead. I found the shades to the windows pulled down and the door locked."

"The last time I saw the man alive was on Sunday. The last time I saw the wife alive was on Monday morning, when she started to tell me some trouble she had with her husband. A young man about nineteen years old, who looked to me like a messenger boy, came here on Monday evening and asked for Mrs. Alcan. Mrs. Alcan never had any visitors in the saloon, but both of them seemed to be very well behaved people."

"There is a peculiar aspect to this case, which I, familiar with medical jurisprudence, noted. The fact that the woman was in bed and the man on the floor on his back. The woman's position was a very strange one. Her legs and arms were bent at the elbow and lying in a pool of blood. One leg was drawn up to her chin and the other was extended."

"There was no sign of a blow on the woman. She had been dead from six to eight hours when I arrived there at 7:30 p. m. The man had not been dead so long. His was a very strange position—extended rigidly on the floor, with his head resting against the wall. There was froth on his mouth, but no blood."

"I carefully examined a pair of dumbbells in the room and other blunt instruments, and also the bedclothes, but found no signs of blood on them. The blood from the woman came from her nose and mouth, due to the illuminating poison."

"The room, when viewed by a Journal reporter, was in considerable disorder. The remains of a meal were on the centre table. An empty whiskey flask also stood there. The woman was dressed in a blue and white flannel nightgown. The man was in his undershirt and his feet were bare."

"Over the mantle was a marriage certificate showing that Theodore Alcan, of New York, and Carrie Brucher, of Hoboken, N. J., were married on February 15, 1896, by George F. Seymour, a justice of the peace. He was twenty-eight years old, he was thirty-five. Several pictures of the woman doing a shadowgraph dance were on the mantle. The clothes of both were hung upon the wall."

"Dr. McDonald and Mr. Flannery both declared that the bedclothes were wrapped tightly around Mrs. Alcan when they found her."

SHAPFER GETS KISSED BY GIRLS IN TEXAS.

The Report Says That the Osculatory Attack Embarrassed the General.

ROBBERS GET GEMS IN A CAR.

Three of Them Hold Up a Passenger and Take Over \$3,000 Worth in Front of a Policeman.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—

In a crowded street-car, on board of which was a policeman, three men to-day robbed W. H. Snider, resident manager of the National Fire Insurance Company, of a few cases containing between \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of jewelry.

Despite the presence of the policeman, the robbers escaped with the booty.

Congregationalists Declare Roberts' Is a Test Case.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—The congregation of Trinity Congregational Church this evening adopted the following set of resolutions, which will be submitted to Congress:

"Whereas, Brigham H. Roberts has been elected as a representative to your honorable body from the State of Utah;

"Therefore we earnestly petition that he be refused recognition by your honorable body as such representative, for the following reasons:

"First—He is a self-confessed polygamist.

"Second—As such he is a violator of the laws of this nation.

"Third—A lawbreaker is not a fit person to be a lawmaker.

"Fourth—This is a test case, so regarded by the Mormon people, and if Mr. Roberts is allowed his seat it will be taken for granted that this Government has no intention of enforcing the law against polygamy in Utah.

"Fifth—It will not only encourage polygamy in Utah, but everywhere throughout the nation, and men will affirm that if the law is not to be enforced against Brigham H. Roberts it must not be enforced against them.

"Sixth—To seat this man is to bring disgrace upon the American people and to add insult to American womanhood."

Rev. Dr. A. J. McMillan at the meeting of the Congregational Club on Monday night.

It was held that Dr. McMillan had struck a blow for purity and the institution of marriage when he exclaimed:

"In 1875 Brigham Young predicted that in time Utah would be represented by a Mormon in the national Congress. This is a sample of the power of those men who have declared that they would throw their votes to the one that would advance their ideas and desires."

The fact that Dr. McMillan lived for ten years among the Mormons makes him a valuable ally in the Journal's crusade against the admission of Roberts, the polygamist, to Congress. Here are some of the clergyman's remarks:

"Roberts is a confessed polygamist. The enabling act of Congress in closing Utah as a State has been violated. Utah has violated its pledge to prevent polygamy."

"Roberts lost his citizenship upon his being convicted of polygamy. He was convicted and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. President Harrison issued a proclamation at the time of the admission of Utah restoring to citizenship all who had discontinued polygamy. Roberts was not rehabilitated by that proclamation, and he is not therefore a citizen, and I claim that that ought to unseat him."

"Congress is the judge of the qualifications of its members, and it has declared that polygamy is a disqualification. I think this another conclusive reason why Roberts should not be given a seat in the national Congress."

"If you confine the propaganda of the Mormons to Utah it would fail. They get their recruits from outside of the State of Utah. The fight against Mormonism must be waged in these Eastern States, and in all other Christian nations. Their propaganda cannot live alone in Utah."

"They now comprise an absolute monopoly. The Rev. Josiah Strong, president of the League for Social Service, says: 'Mormonism is the rankest kind of religion and lower than Buddhism. Out of Mormonism in its own stronghold and it will die.'"

Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 17.—The Rev. Dr. A. Johnston, a Methodist Episcopal educator and preacher for several years in that territory, says the Idaho and Wyoming are practically controlled politically and religiously by the Mormon hierarchy and that reform is hopeless until the Democrats and Republicans unite against Mormonism.

CALIFORNIA FIGHTING AGAINST ROBERTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—Over 100 ministers of the Ministers' Union and ladies of the Presbyterian Synodical Society to-day

Colorado Ministers Protest.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Jan. 17.—The Colorado Springs Ministerial Association to-day adopted the following resolution, which will be forwarded to Congress:

"Resolved, That the Ministerial Association of Colorado Springs does hereby enter its protest against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, the self-confessed bigamist and law breaker, in the incoming Congress."

The association is a representative body of a dozen or more Protestant denominations.

Mrs. Pierce also said that the women of Utah were desirous of having polygamy continued; that they were more ardent supporters of the practice than the men, and that polygamy still continued, notwithstanding the laws against it.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Alameda has taken up the fight against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts as United States Congressman from Utah. At a meeting yesterday the society adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we solemnly protest against Brigham H. Roberts being permitted to take his seat in Congress, or if constitutional reasons this cannot be prevented, then we ask our Congressmen to refuse to seat him, and to secure his immediate expulsion."

NOW MRS. DEMAREST-M'GOWN-BELL APPEALS.

Motion Filed at Albany to Set Aside Justice Russell's Decision in the Famous Divorce Case.

Albany, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Mary Bell, who was Mrs. Harry P. McGown, wife of a son of a former Judge, and before that was Mary Emma Demarest, a Harlequin belle, filed to-day an appeal from the decision of Justice Russell annulling her North Dakota divorce from Harry McGown. Justice Russell decided that a wife's residence in her husband's residence and that she cannot get a temporary residence elsewhere for the purpose of getting a divorce.

The decree of the lower court not only annulled Mrs. Bell's divorce, but gave to McGown a divorce and the custody of his two-year-old child.

Mrs. McGown went to Fargo, N. D., in 1888 and in ninety days got a divorce. A few days later she married Henry Bell.

After the death of Justice Russell, Mrs. Bell begged permission to see her child. She was allowed to visit it once in three months.

Mrs. Chickering Gets \$2,000,000. Mrs. John J. Chickering, of Flushing, L. I., has fallen heir to \$2,000,000 by the death of her father, William A. Russell, a few days ago at Boston. Mrs. Chickering, who has lived in Flushing many years, has been in ill health for some time, and she now intends to travel over the Continent in search of health. Her husband, Professor John Jameson Chickering, who is associate superintendent of the Queens Borough schools, will resign his post, it is said, and accompany her abroad.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

RIPANS IN THE EAST AND IN THE MIDDLE WEST.



Offices of the Binner Engraving Co., Fisher Building, Chicago, Dec. 17, 1898.

Gentlemen—Two or three days ago I chanced to go into the Great Northern Drug Store, in this city, and while there a man walked into the store and asked for a package of R-I-P-A-N-S. The clerk went to the rear of the store and brought back a package of R-I-P-A-N-S and a package of some other medicine, which he said was "just as good." The man refused the substitute. For fully five minutes the clerk argued with the man and asked him to take the substitute. Finally the man left triumphantly with his package of R-I-P-A-N-S.

A prominent citizen of Morristown, N. J., reported that the use of Ripans Tablets in that fashionable suburb had become something absolutely unprecedented. Believing the statement worthy of verification, a reporter was sent to interview the druggists there and found the facts to be about as stated. Every druggist reported large sales, but the experience that capped the climax the reporter met with at the pharmacy of Brown Brothers. "Look here," said Mr. Brown, opening a drawer, "we put in our usual week's supply Thursday, and here it is but Monday and we have only one and one-half dozen left. We have a good trade on them every day. One of my customers said he had a very distressed feeling after eating and I advised him to use Ripans. He tried a five-cent package, and, not being satisfied with the result, purchased a small vial from one of the 50-cent boxes, getting six Tablets in glass for 10 cents, instead of ten in a pasteboard carton for 5 cents. When he had used these he said, 'I don't feel right yet. I don't believe Ripans Tablets are any good.' Knowing the formula of R-I-P-A-N-S I was sure they would cure if he would only continue their use, but he did not believe in patent medicines, so I told him to call in next morning and I would have something for him. I emptied two of the 5-cent packages of Ripans into a bottle and sold them to him for 25 cents and called them Digestive Tablets, and wrote on the bottle the name of the ingredients of which the tablets were composed. He used them and reported they were just the proper medicine and had cured him. I will say I am not in the habit of doing this, and hope I did not do any harm by using Ripans Tablets and selling them for Digestive Tablets. I have not told the young man that I used Ripans Tablets to cure him, but he said to me, 'They tasted just like Ripans.'"

This experience in Morristown goes far to sustain the opinion, at one time expressed by a learned physician, that whoever would put up the celebrated prescription after which R-I-P-A-N-S are compounded and make the preparation so cheap as to bring it into common daily use among the poor would be a philanthropist indeed and a benefactor to his race.

Ripans Tablets, in the 5-cent cartons, are sold to druggists in five gross lots for \$24.00 delivered, carriage paid. This price, payable thirty days after shipment, affords the druggist a profit of something more than forty-six per cent. This is considered a fair and reasonable profit in the North Atlantic States, but west of Buffalo many druggists feel compelled to substitute for Ripans some other preparation that pays a larger percentage of profit, as in the case of the Great Northern Drug Store, of Chicago, reported above by Mr. Binner.

One hundred and thirty-five girls engaged day after day and week after week packing a medicinal tablet in small cartons or boxes indicates the creation of a considerable trade. The modern discovery of a method for reducing any drug to powder and compressing it into tablets or capsules has rendered it possible to put up a very famous prescription in a shape much more convenient than the old-fashioned method of administering as a liquid or a powder. So universal appears to be the application of a certain celebrated formula of rhubarb and soda to all the ills that attack the digestive organs of the human race that the Ripans Chemical Co. now advertise their remedy in the following short sentences:

WANTED—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce st., New York City.

So universal has the use of Ripans Tablets become that the present sale exceeds two millions a week. As an example of the great appreciation in which they are held, a newspaper man from Buffalo relates that he was not long since present at a banquet in New York where there was much to eat and much to drink, and considerable smoking going on at the close, and coffee drinking as well, and, finally, in the small hours of the night, one of those present expressed regret that he had not supplied himself with a Ripans Tablet in order to have the benefit which previous experiences had led him to count on from swallowing a Tablet on such an occasion, and thereby avoiding a headache next morning. No sooner had this wish been expressed than his neighbor, putting his hand in his pocket, produced a small packet of the Tablets, and the attention of the company having been attracted to the transaction, four other gentlemen present also produced packets from their pockets. It is said that in almost any gathering anywhere nowadays five out of eight business men may be relied upon to produce a packet of Ripans Tablets from a vest pocket if applied to that end.

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